



Li ion Storage for Decarbonization of the Industrial Sector

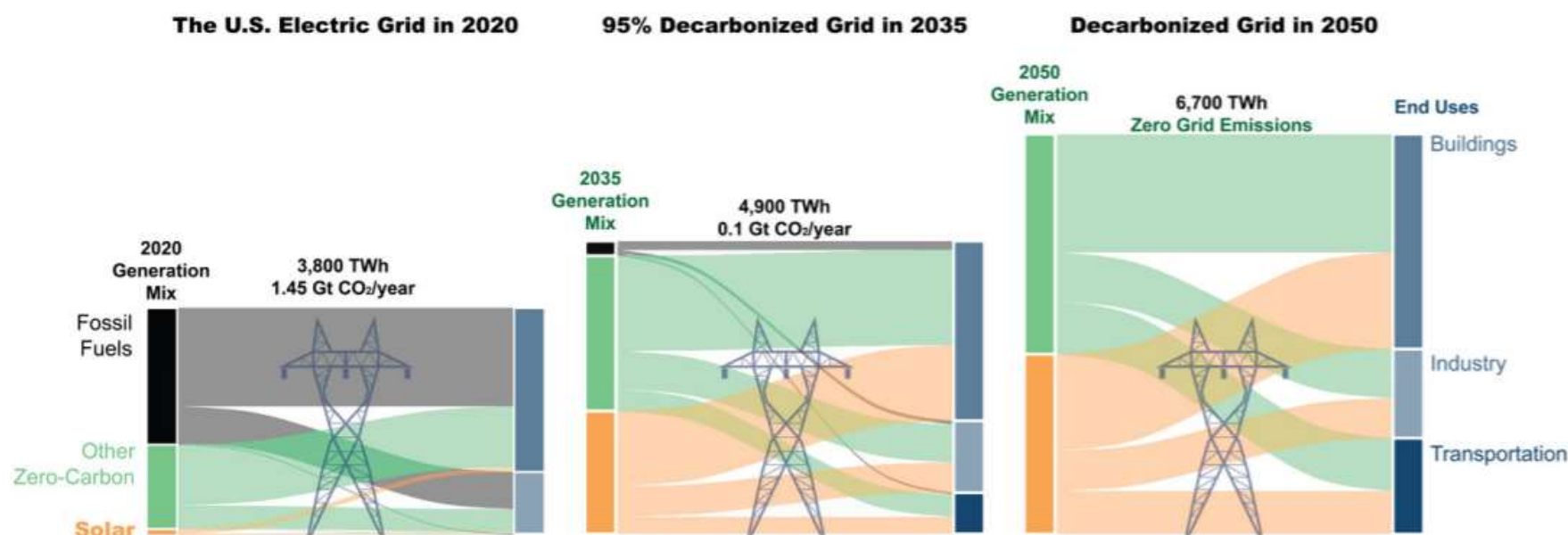
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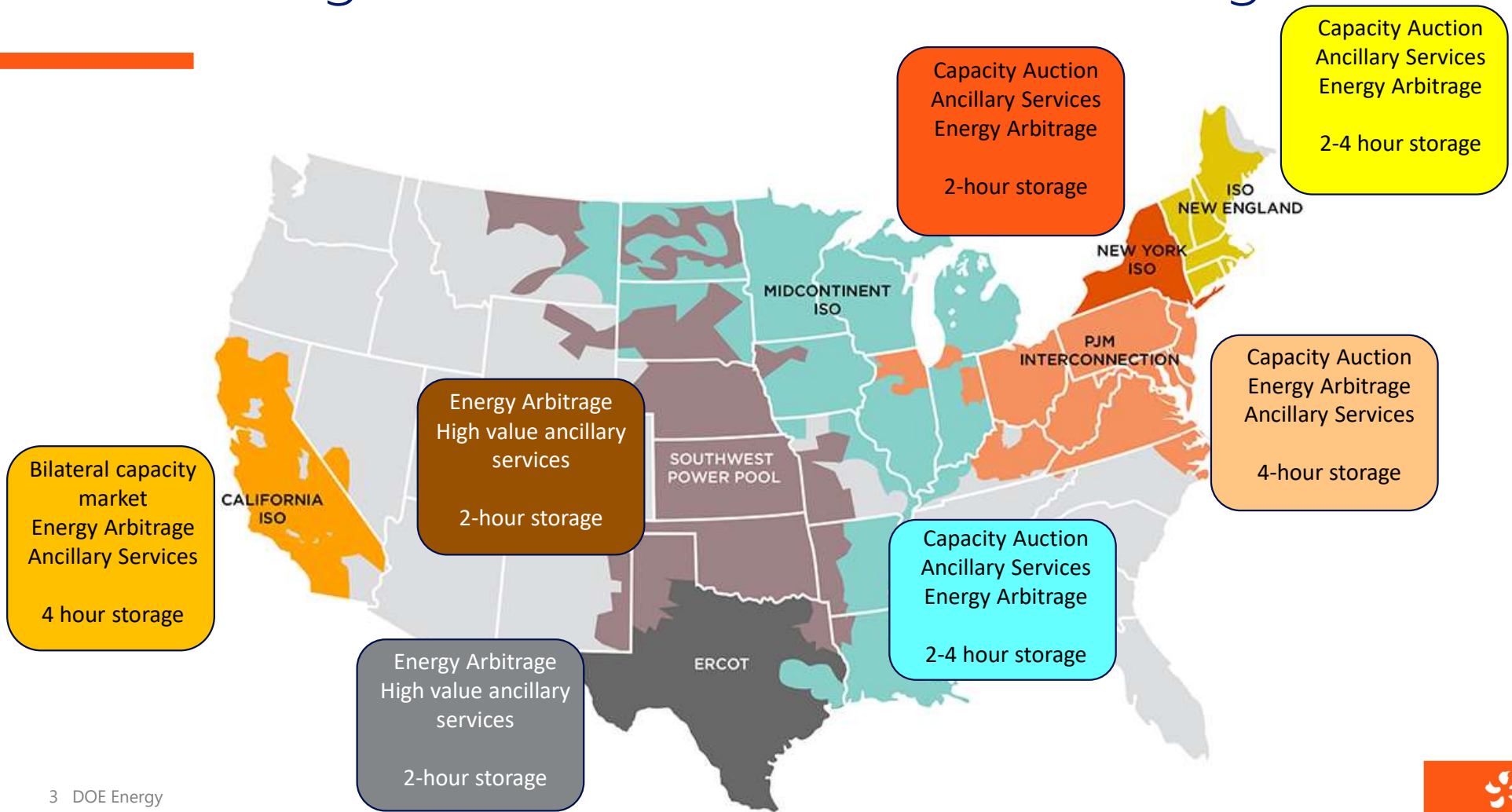
Storage contributes to Industrial Decarbonization by Facilitating Higher Levels of Renewables Penetration on the Grid



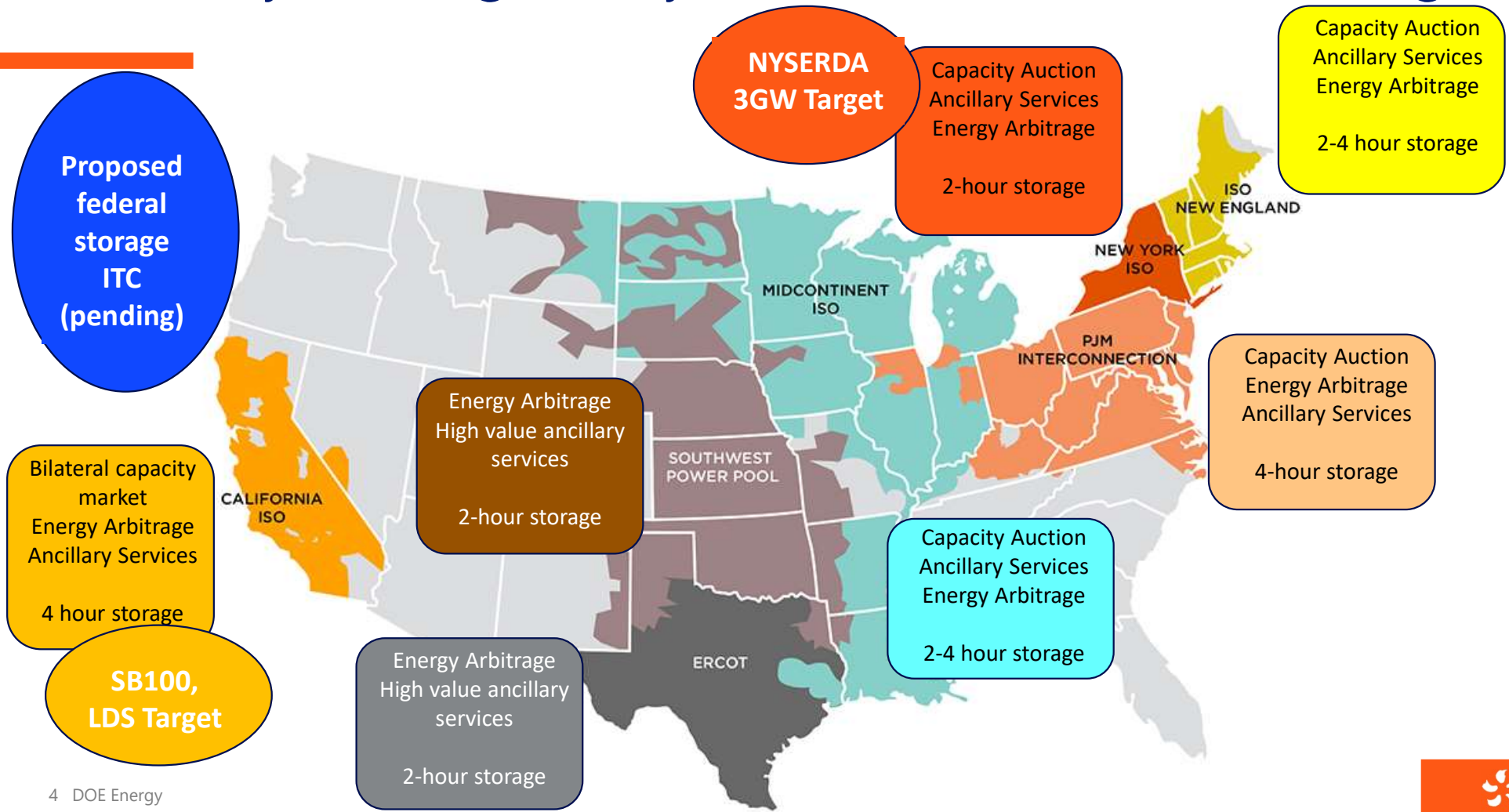
Grid mixes and energy flows in 2020, 2035, and 2050, as envisioned in the Solar Futures Study. Newly electrified loads from buildings, transportation, and industrial sectors mean that the electric grid will deliver more energy in 2035 and 2050. This energy will come almost entirely from solar and other zero-carbon sources.

Source: DOE Solar Future Studies Fact Sheet

Existing Market Mechanisms for Storage



Policy and regulatory drivers boost value of storage



Recent Li Ion Battery cost increases

Lithium Carbonate



Lithium prices increased ~4-5x in 2021 and continue to rise in 2022. Cost increases affect battery cathode and electrolyte

Lithium Supply



New Li mines take years to come online and will lag demand

Commodities



Other commodities (Al, Cu, etc) also increasing in 2021

Transportation



Transportation costs are up ~5x

Exchange Rate



US Dollar is weak compared to RMB

2019

Accelerated
Demand for
EVs

H1 2020

Covid 19
delays &
uncertainty

**Q4 2020/H1
2021**

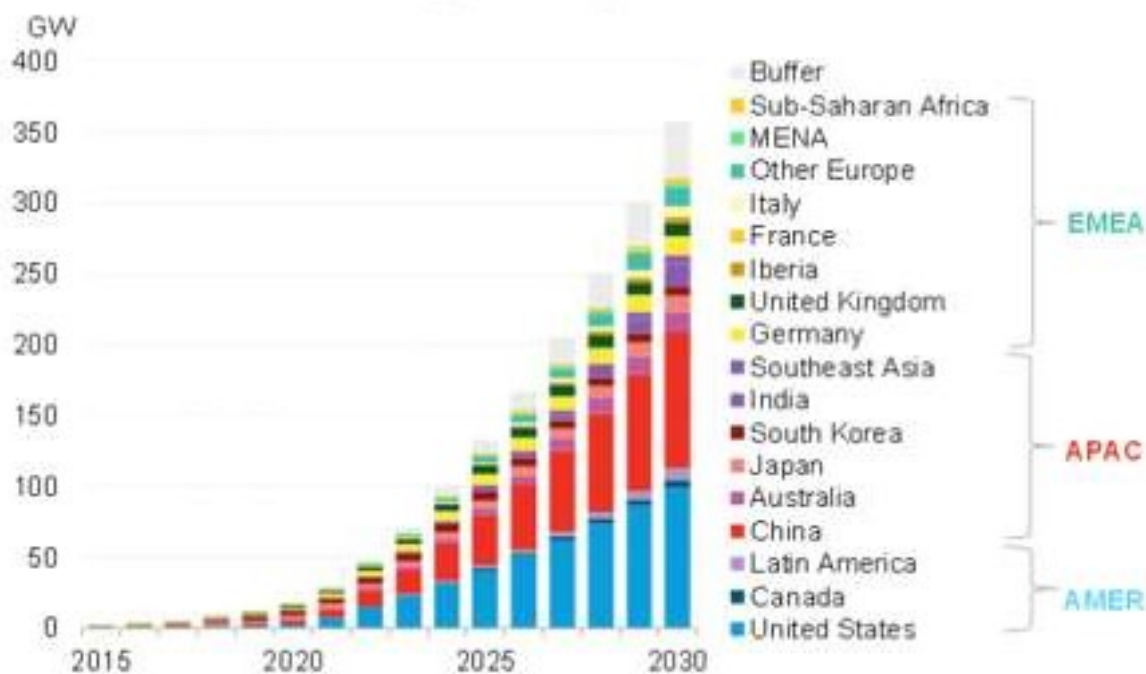
US \$ weak

2021

Li supply
constraint

Demand for Li continues to grow

Global cumulative energy storage installations, 2015-30



US and China dominate growth through 2030

However, projections indicate stationary storage will remain about **10% of total Li battery market share**

Li cost increases may **disproportionately affect the stationary market...potentially accelerating adoption of alternate storage technologies**

Source: Bloomberg NEF